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For and on behalf of
SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.
G. Thakral
Printed and Published

Dine
At the

P. G.

For
Reservations Tel: 27880

VOL. III NO. 72

MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1948.

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EASTER VIOLENCE IN PALESTINE

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(BY "THE TURF")

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2nd Race

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Beckenham
Golden Wheel
Outsider: Domino

5th Race

Happy Season
Bright Season
Burge
Outsider: Two Bld

6th Race

Chesterfield
Lovely Lady
Lana
Outsider: Boom Town

7th Race

Grey Lady
Rider
Argus II
Outsider: Smiling Meadow

8th Race

Norse Queen
Daisy Bell
Fifth Alarm
Outsider: Ataman

9th Race

Estrella
Rosebud
Flesia
Outsider: Diamond Field

10th Race

Chief Witness
Flying Dragon
Wright
Outsider: Busted Straight

11th Race

Neverfire
Rebel
Kentucky Moon
Outsider: Lightning

12th Race

Ann Hing
Frosty Light
Hostile Witness
Outsider: Mahuhay

EDITORIAL

Civil Defence Problems

THE deterioration in the international situation could not more vividly be brought home to the people of Britain than by last week's House of Commons business in which it was found necessary to include a discussion on the country's civil defence. This, three years after the most disastrous war the world has ever known, is a sign that the Government's statement be regarded as completely satisfactory. Mr. K. G. Younger, Under-Secretary for Home Affairs, who tried to explain what the civil defence preparations amounted to, had to admit that Government was in the dilemma of trying to strike a balance between preparedness for emergency and developing a large defence system which in the end might be out of date. The problem, naturally, is trying to find effective atomic war measures against atomic war weapons, and because it is impossible to devise any civil defence scheme which leaves atomic warfare out of consideration, it is clear that any complete system must affect practically every peace-time activity. The defence plan so far has advanced to the stage where it is proposed to establish a Civil Defence Committee that will include all departments concerned. Below it is the Civil Defence Joint Planning Staff centred on the Home Office and representative of all civilian and Service departments. Military personnel are to receive civil defence training, and local mobile services, while part-time and voluntary at the present time, in the event of war, become whole time. These services will be based on the existing services such as fire brigades and police, while local staffs, forces, again

voluntary for the time being, will include wardens and fireguard services. Left unanswered was the question as to what measures Government intended to take to protect the population against the effects of atomic weapons. Sir John Anderson, who first conceived garden shelters against high explosive bombs, argued that as regards blast, there is not much difference between the explosion of an atomic or any other type of bomb, and for this reason he urged Government to include the provision of shelters in its defence programme. Blast, however, is possibly the least dangerous aspect of the atomic weapons now being developed. Radiation is an obvious problem, and just what constitutes the proper attitude to contamination, only the scientists, perhaps, have at the moment, any idea. Sir John Anderson suggests a simple type of detector, which would require no specialised knowledge of their use, to register radiation, and the provision of suitable footwear and gloves for occupants of shelters who could afterwards come out into the affected area in safety. If the solution to this problem of protection against atomic warfare is as easy as that, the British Government should not hesitate to develop a comprehensive programme on such lines, but as the Government spokesmen indicated, atomic war weapons are now developing in such variety, that any large-scale defence system of today may become out-moded and futile tomorrow. The tragedy of all this is that Britain, who should be concentrating on nothing but economic and social recovery, has to spend so much time preparing against another war.

Water is essential
to life & Health.
Don't Waste
so others may not want.

No Shooting War For Five Years

Prof. Oliphant's Prophecy

Sydney, Mar. 28.—A prediction that there will be no shooting war for at least five years and there will be several years in which to discuss war problems was made by Professor Marcus Oliphant, noted British atom bomb expert, today.

In a broadcast, Professor Oliphant said: "There will be no shooting war for at least five years. We still have several years to discuss war problems."

Professor Oliphant, who is here to advise the Australian National Research Council, said he was certain that only the United States had atom bombs in "plenty."

Russia might make two or three in the next five years, but it needed hundreds to wage a successful war, and years would be needed to produce these.

Even if she were given the blue-prints plus the advice of American scientists, Russia would take five years to create the necessary stockpile, he said.

Professor Oliphant said it would also be several years before the Western powers could make an intensive and successful attack against Russia.

Discussing the coming "atomic age," he said he believed it possible that atomic power stations might be operating in competition with coal burning stations within 10 years, but that it would possibly be 25 years before the world's power was obtained from atomic sources.—Reuter.

DORTMUND MINERS BURIED ALIVE

Dortmund, Germany, Mar. 28.—Five German miners were buried alive in a coal pit explosion at Dortmund on Thursday, it was revealed today.

Four others were buried in the "Minister Stein" mine, but escaped with injuries.—Associated Press.

British Troops Rescue 100 Jews At Solomon's Pool

Jerusalem, Mar. 28.—In the most violent outbreaks since the announcement of the intention to partition Palestine, Jews and Arabs in the past 24 hours fought armed actions amounting to veritable pitched battles at two places in Palestine.

The latest official reports said 42 Jews were killed at Kabiri, in Northern Palestine, while nearly 20 Jews were slain by Arabs at King Solomon's Pool, six miles south of Jerusalem.

The official report on the Kabiri incident said a six vehicle convoy was ambushed last night by 250 Arabs. At King Solomon's Pool, an estimated 1,200 Arabs besieged a number of Jewish survivors from an armed convoy, also attacked last night.

After daylong fighting, the Jews, who had taken up positions in a house one mile south of Bethlehem, with the Arabs entrenched around it, a truce was arranged this evening by the British military headquarters.

Almost 100 Hagannah men and 10 Jewish women were rescued alive by the Army just 24 hours after they had escaped from the big convoy, trapped and destroyed on the road.

Inside the house, when troops of the Suffolk Regiment forced their way through the strong Arab road blocks, four dead Jews and 45 wounded, and on the roadway were the bodies of other Jews.

On the side of a hill within sight of the 30 or more wrecked armoured vehicles that made up the convoy, Reuter's correspondent counted three Jewish aircraft—two Auster type and one a biplane—make bombing runs over the Arab attackers.

The crump of exploding bombs was punctuated by the crackle of machine-gun fire as the Arabs on the hillside aimed at the swooping planes.

Before the truce, 200 British troops took up positions about a mile and a half from the beleaguered Jews, but did not intervene.

The Arabs warned the British that if they tried to help the Jews, they would be attacked. The truce then followed.

The Hagannah second in command told Reuter's correspondent tonight: "When it was obvious the convoy must be abandoned after the leading cars had been destroyed in an ambush and 12 Jews killed, we took up positions in an empty Arab house with plenty of ammunition, but no food."

The Jews in the house had suffered about 50 per cent casualties. Forty-five wounded lay crowded on both floors. There were also the bodies of the four dead.

The Jews had been in constant radio contact with the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem and were told the terms of the truce were that their arms must be surrendered.

At first they refused, fearing attacks by the hundreds of watching Arabs.

The Jewish Agency, however, accepted the surrender terms to save the lives of the besieged Jews, who were hopelessly trapped and outnumbered. Ammunition was running out.

The Jewish planes, which had dropped anti-personnel bombs, also dropped supplies of food and ammunition to enable the beleaguered defenders to hold out, but they never reached the trapped Jews as they fell on the Arab lines.

ESCORTED TO JERUSALEM
After assurances of protection from the Army, the Jews turned over their arms and were then lodged into five Army three-ton lorries, and escorted to Jerusalem—which they left at dawn yesterday when the convoy set out for the Jewish

settlement of Kfar Etzion without notifying the British security forces. It reached its destination, safely escorted by two Jewish aircraft, but was attacked on the return journey, when the escort planes had flown off.

When the British troops took up positions around the house, a small group of unshaven battle-scarred Hagannah men with rifles and Sten guns appeared cautiously in the bullet-pitted doorway. Firing from the Arab lines stopped as Arab riflemen streamed down from the hills surrounding the house, but they were kept at a distance as the Hagannah men clambered on the lorries which took them to Jerusalem.

According to a Hagannah leader, the Jews started out with 35 lorries and 14 armoured cars. "We had about 10 women of them, but none of them were hurt, although bullets were whizzing all night long and causing mounting casualties. We had only seven or eight of our lorries which had managed to reach the house, and we formed them into a protective barricade. We are now left with six or eight lorries and about six armoured cars, the rest being wrecked by the Arabs."

THREE CARS ESCAPE
Asked if the Jews would have been able to hold out much longer, he said: "We should not have been able to get out."

It is understood that three of the armoured cars managed to double back to Kfar Etzion at the beginning of the attack which littered several miles of the road with burned-out and overturned vehicles and a dozen charred bodies.

Following the attack at Kabiri, the burnt-out shells of five Jewish vehicles were found by British troops and police on the Northern Palestine road.

The Jewish convoy, escorted by a single armoured car, was attacked by Arabs using two-inch mortars and light machine-guns, an hour before sunset last night. Its vehicles were rushed into action, but failed to reach the beleaguered Jews.

Troops of the Royal Artillery regiment then opened up with 12 and 25-pound high explosive shells, and the Arabs withdrew.

While the siege of the Hagannah convoy survivors was going on near Jerusalem, there were bursts of rifle fire in Jerusalem which led to two fatal British casualties, one a non-commissioned officer and the other a woman, Miss Mildred E. Marston, who was on her way to Easter service at St George's Anglican Cathedral.

SHOT BY SNIPER
Miss Marston was reported to be a British clergyman's daughter. She was shot dead by a sniper, it was believed.

An officer and six other ranks were wounded in the Old Walled City of Jerusalem today, bringing the total British casualties to nine in the fighting which flared up today.

According to official sources, the Arabs, in their twin blows against Jewish road communications in Palestine over the weekend, killed nearly 60 Jews, wounded nearly 70 and lost nine killed and 21 wounded.

Meanwhile, Reuter's correspondent at Tel-Aviv reported that a Jewish illegal immigrant ship, carrying 300 Jews, was intercepted by the Royal Navy off the Palestine coast today. The ship, named the "Yechiam," after a dead member of the Hagannah, proceeded to Haifa, Reuter's correspondent added.—Reuter.

(Continued on Page 4)

Japan's Oil Potential

Washington, Mar. 28.—American experts believe Japan should launch a new search for oil.

The proposal is suggested in a survey of the nation's resources as a possible means of helping restore its business.

"Japanese oil drilling methods and equipment are modern, but their exploration is subject to criticism," a group of US engineers reported to the US Army Department which is directing the restoration of Japanese economy.

"We believe that a modern geophysical survey should be made and that the future policy of Japan with respect to refineries should be based upon its findings," the engineers told the Army.—Associated Press.

Commission To Get Tough With Russia

Atomic Control Issue

Lake Success, Mar. 28.—The American-led majority of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission is prepared to reject completely Russia's year-old proposals for international atomic control.

The 11 nations of the Commission have called a meeting of their Working Committee for tomorrow.

Officials reported that the majority would end all discussion of the oft-criticised Russian proposals for a world atomic control agency which would have limited powers of inspection to detect atomic violators.

The United States and eight other Commission members already have served notice during the months of discussion of the Moscow proposals that they do not consider them an adequate basis for world atomic security.

"We committed ourselves in the original United States plan presented by Bernard Baruch."

The Baruch Plan, as it came to be known, has been elaborated during two years' intense and bitter debate between Russia and the Western powers in the Atomic Commission and its various Committees.

VETO-PROOF CONTROL
The American proposals call for a veto-proof world atomic control agency with broad powers to manage, supervise and, in some cases, own the world's atomic energy facilities.

The Commission would be empowered to send inspectors into any corner of the world to insure against clandestine atomic activities or conversion of nuclear fuel from peaceful uses.

The Control agency would have power to take steps early in the game to correct violations and the Security Council, with its veto nullified in atomic cases, would be required to punish offenders.

Russia has ruled out elimination of the veto and flatly opposes granting the atomic control agency powers of management, supervision or ownership.

The atomic debate opens a busy week at United Nations Headquarters. On Tuesday, the Council resumes the tangled Palestine debate and on Wednesday it reopens the Czech case. United Press.

They point to three potential sources of danger:
1.—The Finnish delegation, who in Moscow to discuss the proposed friendship and mutual assistance pact with Russia, is known to include

Americans.
The expedition is described as one of the best equipped ever set out in Australia. The Americans brought nearly seven tons of equipment with them.

One phase of the work, Mr. Mountford said, would be the recording of aboriginal music on a wire recorder.

"My intention is to record the songs of these primitive people before they die out," he said. "Just enough of the aborigines' ceremonial record and personal songs have been recorded in the past to indicate that a wide and interesting field exists in this direction."

Dr. Frank Setzler, deputy leader of the party, who is head curator of the Department of Anthropology, the Smithsonian Institute, said that the contrast between the fauna of

the Old World and the New World is so marked that he could not help feeling that whatever results were obtained they would certainly be a contribution to the scientific world in America.

"I want to try to determine the possibility for prehistoric research in the Arnhem Land area," he added. "I shall search for traces of contacts made by the Malays and before they die out," he said. "Just enough of the aborigines' ceremonial record and personal songs have been recorded in the past to indicate that a wide and interesting field exists in this direction."

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Sweden Speeds Up Defence Measures

DOUBLING AIR FORCE

Stockholm, Mar. 28.—Faced with the recent deterioration in the international situation generally and in particular with the Soviet Union's moves to bring Finland firmly within her orbit, Sweden is taking measures to strengthen her defences with a sense of urgency.

After the recent demand of General Helge Jung, the Commander-in-Chief, for the call-up of more men, for more supplies of war materials and ammunition, and for the building of new fortifications and new airfields, M. Allan-Vogt, the Minister of Defence, has now agreed to a five-year plan for the development of the Swedish Air Force.

Under the plan, the personnel of the Air Force is to be doubled. It also provides for the doubling of the day-fighter force, and for the addition of a night-fighter wing, an attack wing and a reconnaissance squadron at a total cost of 75 million kroners a year.

The Swedish Air Force has hitherto lacked night fighter planes and pilots; but the training of such pilots has already been started—in Mosquitoes bought from Britain earlier this year.

M. Vogt confirmed that experiments with guided missiles have been going on in Sweden for some time. But he refused to give any details, although he disclosed that a special agency has been set up coordinating the activities of all three services in this field.

While no details are known of the scope of this agency's task, its formation is taken to indicate an intensification of the research into the use of and defence against guided missiles of all kinds.

It is widely held here that if Sweden's defence problem is to be solved definitely, strategic considerations, involving the question of Sweden's, and, for that matter, the whole of Scandinavia's, foreign political situation, must be taken into account.

This raises the question of neutrality or adherence to one of the big power blocs—that is, in effect, the Western bloc, since only the Communists favour collaboration with Russia.

These countries are traditionally neutral, but influential bodies in the three kingdoms, especially among the Conservatives and Liberals, declare that, ideologically, Scandinavia has already taken up her position at the side of the democracies.

Economically, Sweden belongs to the West, and militarily, her only chances of survival lies in securing the support of the Western powers.

These circles believe that if Scandinavia does not soon decide for herself, others will decide for her.

The Soviet Union, knowing that her timetable has been upset, has started a race against the new policy of the Western powers as defined by President Truman, Mr. Secretary of State, and Mr. Ernest Bevin. Continued Soviet expansion is by no means unlikely, they say.

POTENTIAL DANGERS
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Russia And German Unity

Berlin, Mar. 28.—The Tagliche Rundschau said editorially today that the Soviet Union is willing to support the Allied control authority for Germany if the Western Allies quit trying to split the nation.

"It is ridiculous to assume the German problem can be solved by the American or Benelux states," the paper said. "The German problem applies to all German states and can not be solved without the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland and the Eastern countries."

The editorial reviewed the whole of the Control Council statement resulting from the Russian walkout from the Control Council meeting eight days ago. It repeated again and again the Soviet and Communist charges that "American imperialists and capitalists" were behind the merger of the western zones.

Concluding it said: "Thus it is up to the Western powers whether the Allied Control authority will continue to exist or not."—United Press.

Seven Months' Study Of Australia's Unknown Territory

Sydney, Mar. 28.—An expedition, sponsored by the American National Geographic Society, the Smithsonian Institute of Washington and the Australian Department of Information, is to spend the next six or seven months in Arnhem Land, in Australia's Northern Territory, studying the aborigines and animal, bird, insect, plant and marine life there.

The expedition, which includes one woman, is led by Mr. C. P. Mountford, ethnologist and director of films of the Australian Department of Information.

Arriving in Arnhem Land early in April, it will stay until driven out by the "wet" season, about November. It is the outcome of a series of scientific lectures given by Mr. Mountford in the United States, and is composed of Australians and

Americans.
The expedition is described as one of the best equipped ever set out in Australia. The Americans brought nearly seven tons of equipment with them.

One phase of the work, Mr. Mountford said, would be the recording of aboriginal music on a wire recorder.

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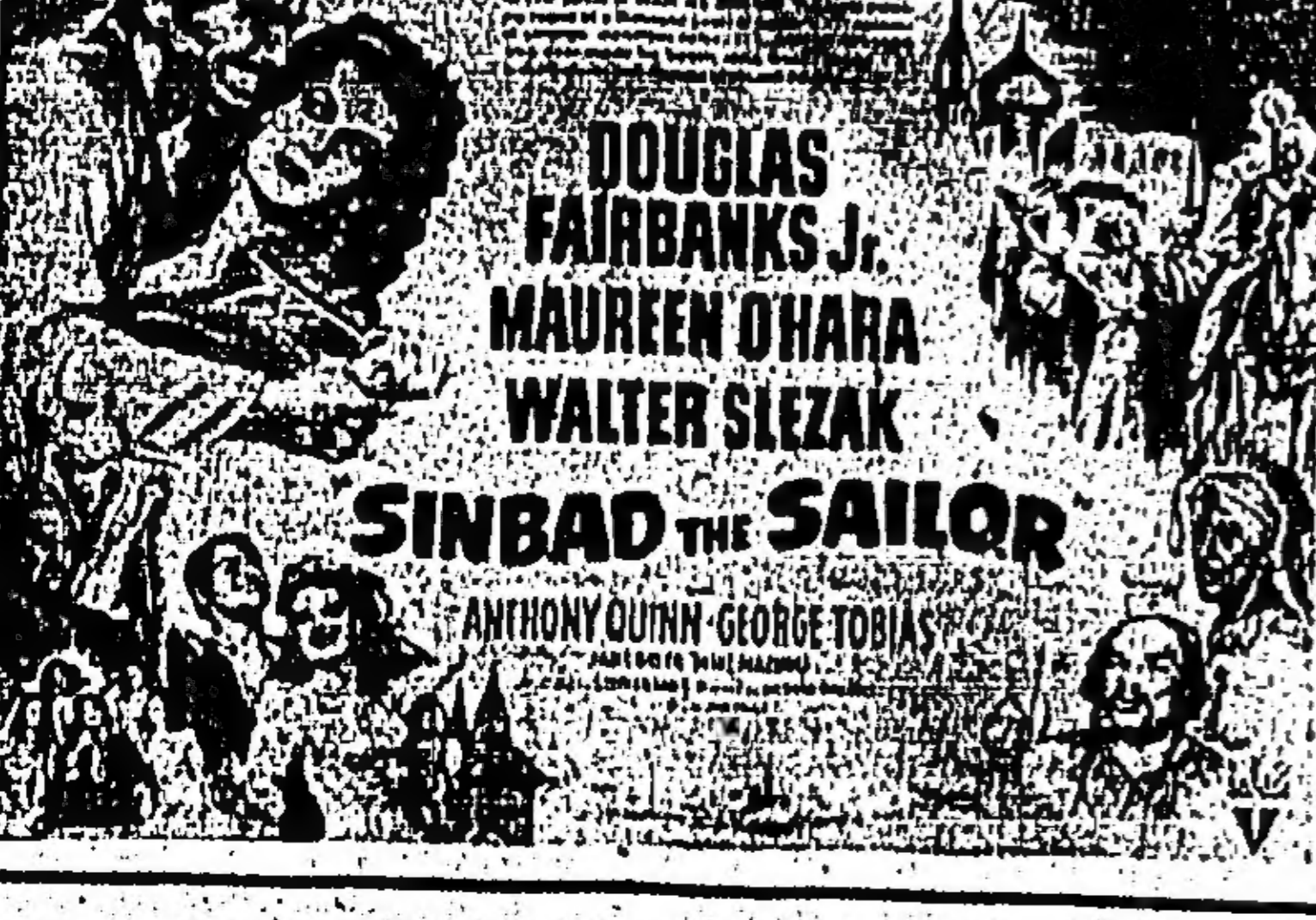
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America holds her breath

NEW YORK

THE BAROMETER IS SET AT 'SCARE'

by C. V. R. THOMPSON

I TOOK a cab the other day to see someone off in the Queen Mary. "Queen Mary? O.K., doc," said the driver, cheerfully, and then he added: "Guess this is her last trip, eh, doc?"

"Last trip!" I exclaimed. "Yeah, doc," he replied. "Next trip they say she's going out full of American boys again."

From the way many Americans have been talking since the Communist coup in Czechoslovakia this fanciful story could very well be true.

Certainly America, not yet accustomed to the rigours of being a world boss, has the worst attack of warphobia yet. Nor can you quite blame the American people for being scared of another war.

Not if you listen to the radio and hear Walter Winchell with an audience of 25,000,000 say this: "Top American military men are grimly saying that we have got to do one of two things; either take Mr Stalin to Hiroshima, or take Hiroshima to Mr Stalin."

Nor if you read a national news weekly like Time, which says: "A fifth of the world's people are involved in war. No place from the Congo to Spitzbergen is safe. Nobody is secure."

Not if you subscribe to a responsible newspaper like the New York Herald-Tribune, and find its experts advising Washington to adopt the slogan: "Thus far and no further."

WHO DO the Americans think is going to start the war everyone is talking about?

I CANNOT find out. Not the Russians, presumably, for everyone—including the Russians—agrees that the Russians are not ready for war.

From past experience, I cannot see Congress sanctioning a war against Russia for Greece, Turkey, Italy, or even Britain. Especially when they will not sanction troops for Palestine, and in an election year at that.

What Washington is really frightened of, as best I can discover, is that a war might break out almost accidentally while the Russians and Americans are making faces at each other.

That should be remembered in digesting all the news from America—whether it concerns a new American airfield in the Mediterranean area or the arrest of a Communist in the two and sixpennies at the opera house.

WOULD YOU say that the majority opinion is that Britain is bust?

IN Washington there is a belief that there will always be an England. I telephoned a dozen leading lights in Congress to find out the majority opinion. Typical one from Senator Arthur Vandenberg:—

"I don't think England is going bust, and I don't think this country would let her go bust; we know she will recover—we don't feed dead horses."

That is not necessarily the American attitude. In New York, for example, the Zionists would have America believe that we are carbon copies of Hitler. In parts of Wall Street there are big business men who would almost like to see Britain go bust to prove to Americans that Socialism does not pay.

WASHINGTON

GENERALS BEGIN TURNING ON THE HEAT . . .

by R. M. MacCOLL

STANDING in the shadows behind the President are the generals. They have long been absolutely convinced that conscription must be reintroduced.

In the first dreamy months after Nagasaki everyone talked about "the push-button war." Those days are long gone. Now the emphasis is on manpower once more.

In mid-March came the turning point. Defence Secretary James Forrestal went to a top secret conference in Florida with Secretary of Air Stuart Symington, Secretary of Army Kenneth Royall, Secretary of Navy John Sullivan, and the chiefs of staff.

Forrestal went to Washington from that conference and told Truman. "The draft must come back—and fast." Then there is General Omar Bradley, who has succeeded Eisenhower as Chief of Staff. He wrote such an outstanding speech on foreign affairs, delivered to the Overseas Press Club, that when he sent it to the White House for routine clearance Truman's advisers said it was so good it ought to be delivered by Truman himself.

So parts of Bradley were heard in Truman's speech.

FRITION

The State and War Departments do not, unfortunately, get along well together. Although so recently himself a general, Secretary of State Marshall knew nothing of Truman's joint Congress plans when he issued the third of his own grave warnings. The State Department's policy planning board is terribly worried about the Italian elections. They

In parts of the Middle West there are some who write us off as helpless beggars who will go on begging until we are turned down.

In America, such minority opinions seldom prevail in the long run.

This applies equally to the statements of Henry Wallace. He is running for President as an independent dedicated to a foreign policy exactly opposite to President Truman's and especially in so far as Russia is concerned.

Americans certainly will not elect Wallace and probably will not elect Truman this November. The man they will elect is among these and I give their form from a purely British point of view in brackets:—Senator Robert Taft (only fair because he thinks we can still go back to 1938).

Governor Tom Dewey (good according to Gallup Poll indications).

General Douglas MacArthur (his "owners" are the Britain-baiting Chicago Tribune and Hearst newspapers).

Senator Arthur Vandenberg (the best chance yet).

BUT amid all the stresses of the coming election one factor still dominates everything: Foreign affairs and the whispers of war.

Is it that the American people are still ill-informed or, if you like, get their information from hysterical sources?

I say you can't really blame Winchell, Time magazine, or the New York Herald-Tribune. All they are doing is to pass on to the public what Washington is passing on to them.

PAGE TWO

presents a profile of America since the 'special message' of Pres. Truman



"Take that down and burn it! I always know the British would come to their senses!"

TRAINING FOR CITIZENSHIP

BY DR. GEORGE GRETTON

THE recent visit of Princess Elizabeth to a juvenile court in London drew attention to an important aspect of Britain's educational system.

The treatment given to young delinquents in Britain is based on some decades of social thinking and experience, and it is a far cry from the old-fashioned attitude of merely punishing offences. The underlying principle is recognition of the need to help, guide and reform young offenders according to the latest developments in psychology.

The courts are closely associated with a network of child guidance clinics where psychologically maladjusted children are dealt with and treated, and the whole system is far more a part of the national educational system than of the judiciary.

NATION-WIDE SYSTEM

Britain's 1944 Educational Act represents the fruit of three-quarters of a century of social and educational thinking, and it is aimed at providing universal education in a new sense—that is, the right sort of education, not only for ordinary normal children, but for all those who cannot benefit fully from the more standard training given to normal children. It is recognised that although a big majority of children will be catered for by normal schools of various types, there will remain a small minority of children who for one reason or another need special treatment.

In a purely mechanistic or materialist civilisation it might be urged that all resources of education should be concentrated on the normal and intelligent children, and handicapped ones written off as a loss to the community. This is not the

British view. A Ministry of Education booklet on this subject states: "From the Christian standpoint, we believe in the worth of every human soul; from the democratic in the opportunity of education for everyone; from the national in the value of every child as a potential member of the community." On this basis, Britain has built up a complex and flexible nation-wide system to provide special education treatment for all those who need it.

The morally handicapped child, who is psychologically maladjusted, is dealt with at child guidance centres, serious cases, in which actual legal offences are committed, come to the juvenile courts where suitable treatment is decided on, and carried out at guidance clinics, approved schools or elsewhere. But there are also physically and mentally handicapped children. They may be defective in sight or hearing, malformed or crippled, suffering from some organic disease such as diabetes or epilepsy, or they may be below a mental standard suitable for normal teaching methods.

SUB-NORMAL CHILDREN

Incidentally, we no longer speak of "mentally deficient" children since the big volume of work on this subject done over the past 50 or 40 years has shown that only a very small percentage of sub-normal children are incapable of being trained to normality—or at least to a point where they can earn their living and take their place in the community as responsible and self-reliant members.

And the same applies to the vast majority of physically handicapped children. The numbers concerned are relatively small. It is estimated that they vary from about 0.2 per 1,000 in the case of blind and epileptic children up to from 5 to 8 per 1,000 in the case of physically handicapped and as many as 10 percent who are educationally subnormal—that is, who need special teaching methods of one kind or another.

SERIOUS DEFECTS

In the case of serious defects such as blindness or physical deformity, there is no difficulty about diagnosis, but many other cases are difficult to detect. What is regarded as ordinary dullness or even bad conduct may in fact be the result of some slight physical, mental or psychological defect such as partial deafness or muscular maladjustment affecting speech. It is, therefore, the duty of the teacher, in co-operation with the school's medical officer, to have every suspected case examined at the earliest possible age—frequently it is possible to remedy the defect completely if an operation or other treatment can be performed at an early age—and modern advances in orthopedic surgery have enormously reduced the incidence of crippling defects. The education authority is also obliged to have any child examined (above the age of two years) on request from a parent. It is decided that the case requires not merely medical treatment but special educational treatment this is provided in various ways. In the case of blind and deaf children, special schools are provided, and since the numbers involved are so small to make a local school, in only one area practicable, these children are normally accommodated in boarding schools, where they are taught by methods which circumvent their handicap.

(Continued on Page 3)

BY THE WAY

by Beachcomber

IPHIGENIA, having been knocked off her feet again, Mr Colin Velvete began to think that perhaps classical ballet did not really suit the style of the Persians. But before he could tell them this, they stood before him in a row, scowling furiously.

"We finish this," announced Kazbulah. "Too many women and men banging us, ho yes. We go." "I shall sue you for breach of contract, definitely," said Velvete. "Sow us what everything you like," retorted Ashura. "We have not contact, and our breeches is our own wear." "Do you want to go to court about it?" asked Velvete. "Bookin'hem Palace, if you please, yes," said Rizamughan with dignity.

Strained relations

"YOU will be tried!" continued Velvete. "We have tried," said Ashura. "But too much dan-

cing about getting upon hour neris, ho yes." "I turn my head," said Rizamughan, "to see the booterly shot by the hoener, but I honly see a pooshing each other over the stige, and Hoffugiana halmost kicking Kazbulah on the nose." "And one gentleman says to us," said Rizamughan, "Hi say, you hov the gudness to take your berlasted plonk hout of all very unfortunate," said Velvete. "You don't seem to fit in, actually." "Ho-ha," cried Ashura. "You try to come into our nice books by telling ho yes. You try to hask favours with us."

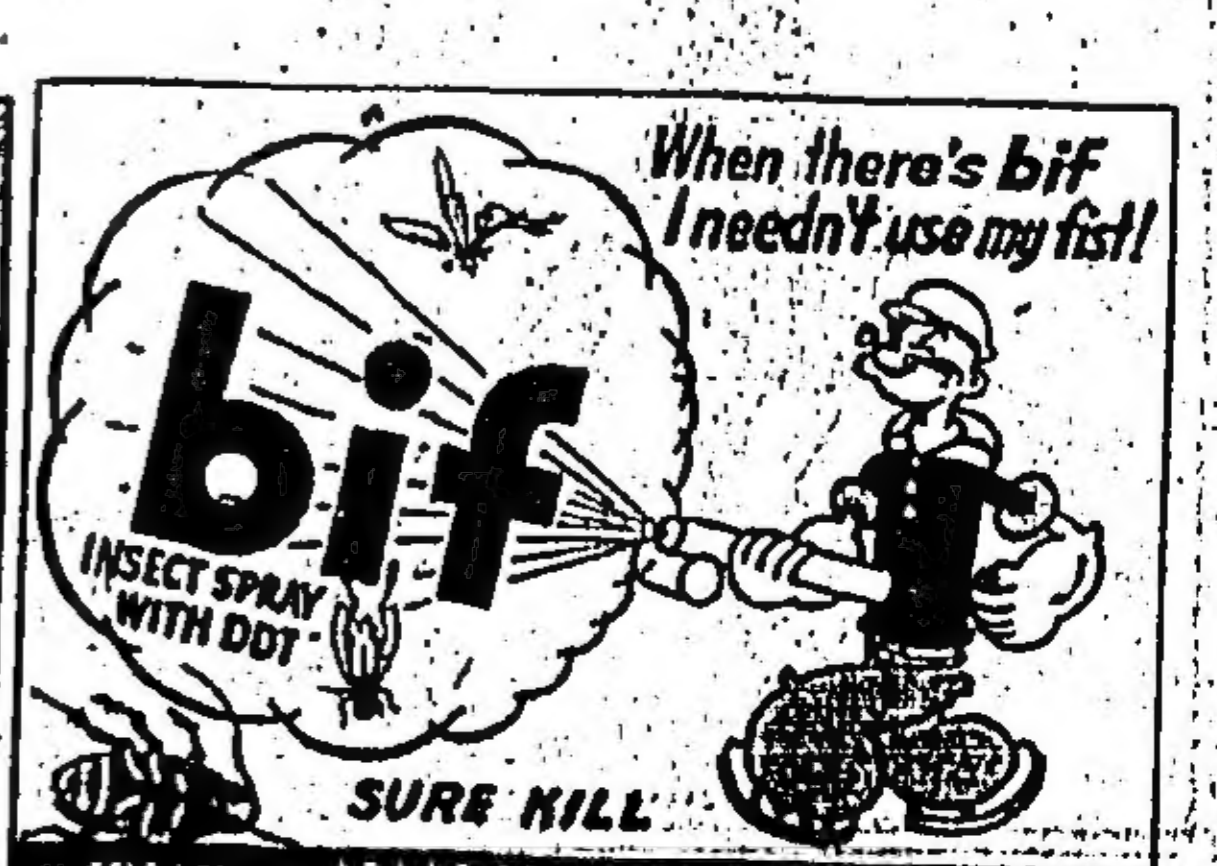
Getting there

SMILING her way to prosperity, a woman M.P. said the other day, "This is over-the-still-with-a-smile plan is splendid. We must tell the world—and each other—what we are doing." It is words like this that make everything we are doing seem so perfectly glorious, especially if we tell everyone what we think we ought to tell each other about it all. I mean, we must also get the world to tell us what we are doing, and then we can tell each other what the world says we are doing.

NANCY The Evidence



By Ernie Bushmiller



19 Killed In Corsica Air Crash

Paris, Mar. 28.—Volunteer parties of gendarmes and experienced mountaineers set out today for the snow-covered heights of Mont Corno, in Central Corsica, to recover the bodies of the 19 passengers and crew of the Indian National Airways Viking which crashed yesterday.

Major William Routley, the British Consul in Ajaccio, told Reuters that the continuing foggy weather over Corsica today would make rescue operations on the slippery mountain top difficult, and that the parties did not expect to return to Ajaccio until later today.

He said the bodies recovered would be taken immediately to Venaco village, three miles from the scene of the crash.

One party reached the wreck last night but was unable to get the bodies to Venaco because of lack of equipment. They camped the night in a sheltered spot near by, awaiting the arrival of heavily-equipped parties who had set out on a four-hour climb over after dawn today.

The plane, on its way from New Delhi to London, struck the eastern slopes of Mont Corno at 6,000 feet soon after leaving Rome yesterday. It is believed that it crashed after being buffeted by a heavy wind and striking an air pocket.

Fuselage Broke Into Two

Reports indicated the fuselage broke into two, throwing the passengers into the snow covering the peak. Bodies of the crew were found in the machine.

A radio dispatch today from New Delhi gave the list of passengers and crew as follows, amending the list issued earlier from Paris:

Mrs. Douglas, Mr. P. G. Harwood, Mr. Bannai, Mr. Madan, Miss Lane, Mr. Krishen Prasad, Mr. and Mrs. Talati, Mrs. B. D. Patwardhan, Mr. S. S. Siffle, Major, Mrs. and Master Nott (passengers). Commander Ghosh, engineer B. Lal, pilot B. D. Choudhary, radio officer B. D. Patwardhan, and L. N. Gupta, (crew).

It was believed in New Delhi that all the passengers were travelling free. The Indian National Airways statement issued today said the Viking was on a charter flight, bound for Britain.

The opinion was expressed in New Delhi that the Viking was going to London for a routine overhaul. Several of the passengers were believed to be connected with the Indian National Airways.—Reuters.

World's Rubber Requirements

Washington, Mar. 28.—Delegates from at least a dozen countries will meet in Washington on April 26 to study world rubber supplies and needs.

A major task will be to arrive at an accurate estimate of production of natural rubber and synthetic rubber throughout the world.

With that figure determined the group is expected to work on these further questions:

- 1.—What are the probable world needs for rubber—both natural and synthetic—during the next year?
- 2.—How much can be made available for stockpiling to meet shortages that might result in the future?—Associated Press.

TORTOISE LAYS EASTER EGGS

London, Mar. 28.—There was a real Easter occasion at Dudley, Worcestershire, on Saturday when a giant African tortoise laid three eggs.

The tortoise, a native of tropical Africa, was brought to the Zoo with many other specimens last autumn. It weighs two hundredweight and is thought to be 200 years old.

The zoo manager said it is a rare event for a tortoise to lay eggs in captivity. On only one occasion, at Regent's Park, has a giant African tortoise been hatched in this country. An attempt will now be made to hatch the Dudley eggs in sand.—Reuters.

INTERNATIONAL RINK HOCKEY

Montreal, Mar. 28.—The results of matches played in the International Rink Hockey Championships here today were:

England beat Switzerland by five goals to one. Portugal beat Spain by three goals to one. France beat Holland by six goals to zero.—Reuters.

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by J. B. PRIESTLEY

on

March 31st . . . April 1st, 2nd and 3rd in

The Missions to Seamen at 8.30

ADVANCE BOOKING AT MOUTRIES AND ON THE NIGHT OF THE SHOW AT THE MISSION AT 7.30

Rangoon Police Raid Communist Party HQ

Rangoon, Mar. 28.—The Burma Communist Party has expelled its former Chairman, Thakin Than Tun, Secretary-General of the party, who was still at large this evening.

The raid was part of the strong measures taken by the Government to combat alleged Communist interference with labour in Rangoon, where there is a threat of a general strike.

Patrols were active in the city throughout the day, and strike pickets outside the supply depot of the British-owned Burma Oil Company, where employees have been on strike for about three weeks, supported by workers in three other British-owned companies, were dispersed by the police.—Reuters.

KIDNAPPING OF GREEK CHILDREN

PROTEST TO LAKE SUCCESS

Athens, Mar. 28.—M. Constantin Tsaldaris, the Greek Foreign Minister, has sent telegrams to Dr Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, the Greek news agency reported today.

Maximos, Greek Patriarch, To Resign Soon

Istanbul, Mar. 28.—Maximos, the fifth Patriarch of the Greek Orthodox Church, informed the Holy Synod today he is retiring shortly from one of the world's mightiest religious thrones.

The resignation is expected to come shortly, and is believed to be prompted by the Archbishop Athanasios of New York, who is expected to act as the supreme spiritual leader of the world's 140,000,000 people of Orthodox faith.

While no official communique was issued, it is understood, the Holy Synod promised to make Maximos Archbishop of Ephesus (in Turkish Anatolia) and give that bishopric a status which would leave Maximos first below the Patriarch in the hierarchy of the church.

Maximos, who on February 30, 1947 became one of the youngest Patriarchs in the history of the church, is the son of 51, broke down in health shortly after assuming office and has been unwell since.

Doctors examining his case decided he is suffering from acute melancholia brought on by the severe restrictions imposed by his high office. He has frequently been reported as resigning, but nothing definite was known until today.—Associated Press.

Road Transport Strike

London, Mar. 28.—Men of the Nottingham Corporation of Nottingham and Ash-ton-under-Lyne today joined in the passenger road transport strike, which has affected a large area of the North of England.

The issue is the national award of 7/6d per week increases in wages.

Not all the Nottingham men are out, and a skeleton service is being operated on some routes.

Also joining the stoppage today are some 400 Wigan Corporation men who, at midnight, began a 24-hours strike, which has badly disorganised the holiday plans of thousands of people.—Reuters.

Yugoslav Left In A Hurry

Singapore, Mar. 28.—British Immigration authorities hustled a 25-year-old Yugoslav magazine editor out of this Crown Colony on Saturday less than 24 hours after he arrived.

Dusan Puhalo, editor of the Belgrade magazine Youth, arrived by air on Friday from Rangoon. Immigration authorities told Puhalo to leave in the next plane. The government obtained a plane passage on Saturday for Calcutta.

Puhalo addressed a meeting of left wing organisations before leaving. No official statement was made as to why Puhalo was asked to go.—Associated Press.

Rugby Result

Paris, Mar. 28.—The Racing Club de France rugby team defeated Blackheath 14-6 in Paris today.—Associated Press.

Protesting at the kidnapping of children by "Marxist guerrillas" and their transference to countries neighbouring north of Greece, the telegram said: "In the attempt to torture the Greeks and terrify other free peoples into submission, totalitarian Communism has contrived and is now carrying out a diabolical international conspiracy to kidnap tens of thousands of the children of Greece."

"Children between the ages of three and 14 are being systematically enticed or torn from their parents' homes, their churches and their native surroundings, to be schooled in the hatred of their families, their religion and the virtues on which civilisation depends," the telegram added.

"While details of this deliberate resort to barbarism are still being verified by the United Nations Balkans Commission, the perpetrators are busily broadcasting admissions of their part in this international crime."

"From Belgrade, Sofia, Bucharest, Budapest and Tirana, the controlled radios announce the arrival of the children separated from their parents in Greece," the telegram said.

Copies of the telegrams have been handed to the Ambassadors of Britain, the United States and France in Athens.

M. Tsaldaris said that on March 12, Tirana Radio announced the arrival of children between three and 14 and Belgrade Radio said that arrivals there were said "to be only the vanguard of 60,000 children destined for orphanages in Albania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Rumania and some other countries."

The telegram added: "The Communists plan to terrorise the Greek people to submission. It is planned that Greek parents should prefer themselves to be enslaved in the Communist system in Greece rather than to have their children separated from them and enslaved in that system in foreign lands."

"Among the active countries participating in this international crime are adherents to the Atlantic Charter who solemnly pledged themselves to co-operate in the world for peace and want, and members of the United Nations who solemnly covenanted to refrain from all manner of interference in the internal affairs of other members."

"The abduction of the Greek children is more than a violation of treaty pledges. It is a crime against humanity."

"Greece will continue the fight but she needs the active help of all civilised people in her fight against the enemies of all mankind." The telegram said the Balkans Commission would soon submit a report respecting "this latest challenge to the United Nations and humanity."

The matter, it was added, was of such urgency as to call for a preliminary statement by the Greek Government.—Reuters.

"Free" Radio Statement

Moscow, Mar. 28.—The "Free Greek Radio" has broadcast a statement, addressed by the "Provisional Government of Free Greece" to the International Red Cross, accusing the "Greek Royalist Army" of atrocities and the murder of women and children. Tass, the official Soviet news agency, reported from Belgrade today.

The statement accorded "the very humane treatment" to the monarchist-Fascists by the Greek forces with the ruthless extermination of captured democrats by monarchist-Fascists with the help of American officers, who have recently begun to take an active part in murdering war prisoners.

The statement declared: "The Free Greek Government resolutely protests against the attitude of the Red Cross, which, to this day, passes in silence the monarchist-Fascist atrocities."—Reuters.

KING PAUL'S THANKS

Athens, Mar. 28.—King Paul of the Hellenes today sent a message to President Truman thanking him for his good wishes on the national fête on Thursday in Greece to commemorate the 1821 war of independence.

King Paul said: "Your message constitutes a great encouragement to the Greek people in their unshakable decision to fight at all costs to conserve their independence and free democratic institutions. They are convinced that their battle is the same for all civilised nations against enslavement and totalitarianism."—Reuters.

DOLLAR CRISIS IN LEBANON

Beirut, Mar. 28.—A Ministerial crisis appears to be brewing in Lebanon as a result of the recent extension for three months of the Syro-Lebanese Common Interests Convention of 1944, which ends on March 31.

The Prime Ministers of both Syria and Lebanon took advantage of the Arab League Political Committee meetings in Beirut to postpone the separation of the currency of their respective countries pending discussions to reach a compromise solution.

The Syrians are making Lebanon's separation from the franc bloc a primary condition for a review and settlement, on a new basis, of the present joint financial and economic policy.

The Lebanese Parliamentary majority, on the other hand, favours honouring the agreement initiated with France, insisting that it is vital to the country's economic stability that it be ratified without delay.

Premier Accused

This bloc of supporters of the Franco-Lebanese monetary agreement accuses the Lebanese Prime Minister, Riad Bey El Solh, of canvassing for its rejection and of attempting to delay as long as possible the debate in the Chamber of Deputies.

They coupled this accusation with repeated public and private statements made by him, expressing his intention of resigning for "health reasons."

Neutral observers here generally believe that the resignation of Riad Bey El Solh at this stage of the "dollar crisis" in the sterling area would precipitate the conclusion of the Franco-Lebanese Convention by a successor Ministry, unless that resignation was followed by a dissolution by the President of the Republic of the Chamber of Deputies.

Last Ties

The latter step, they forecast, would pave the way for the Opposition to coalesce and gain a majority in the subsequent election.

A refusal to ratify the agreement, they point out, means the severing of literally the last ties between France and Lebanon.

According to tradition, the Lebanese Prime Minister must be a Muslim. Riad Bey Frangie, the Christian Foreign Minister and Lebanese delegate who spent five months in France negotiating the monetary agreement and who leads its Parliamentary supporters, may therefore not become Prime Minister. Grave doubts are being expressed by informed circles here whether any prominent Muslim could be found who would approve the ratification.—Reuters.

Grand Easter Weather

London, Mar. 28.—On Easter Sunday in England everybody was talking about the weather. The weather was wonderful. It was a "little summer" in March. By the sands of Easter holiday makers had their first holiday of the year—at the seaside resorts.

With the weather to talk about Britons could forget for a while the international crises, warnings of more "austerity" in their way of living, and threats of national bankruptcy which had troubled them for months.

The four day Easter holiday ends on Tuesday, however. And in the West of England there were clouds and the threat of rain for Monday.—Associated Press.

Search For Sub. Abandoned

San Francisco, Mar. 28.—The United States Navy today gave up the search for "foreign" submarine off the California coast. Scout planes reported that no trace of the mysterious undersea vessel was found in an extensive search of the shipping lanes off the Golden Gate, when it was spotted yesterday only 60 miles offshore.

A spokesman said the Navy was not discounting the report of subsiding by the crew of a trans-Pacific plane, but pointed out that there was "little chance" of finding any foreign submarine that wished to remain hidden.—United Press.



"Awfully sorry we couldn't dig up something more comfortable for you, Tom."

'FLYING TIGER' TESTIFIES



Gen. Claire Chennault, famed wartime commander of American air forces in China, and his Chinese wife snapped in Washington, where the General recently gave testimony on aid for China before the House Foreign Affairs Committee. (AP Wirephoto)

Chinese Assembly Will Open Officially Today

Nanking, Mar. 29.—The Chinese National Assembly will open today as scheduled as the result of an inter-party agreement reached through the personal intervention of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

NEHRU ON S.E. ASIA

New Delhi, Mar. 28.—Pandit Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister, today rejected the idea of Indian domination of South and South East Asia, but called for co-operation with other countries in building up a common sphere of action in economic, defence and other fields.

Addressing the 21st annual general meeting of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry in New Delhi, Pandit Nehru said there could be little doubt that Southeast Asia was going to develop in close co-operation with India.

"Everything in economic, defence and geography points to it," he said. But India could not be thought of as a leader of the South or Southeast Asia as this was "an imperialist outlook," he declared.

Pandit Nehru said the "common sphere" he referred to should include Burma, Ceylon, Malaya, Indo-China, Siam and Indonesia.

Ultimately, for geographical reasons, Australia and New Zealand would also find their places in the Southeast Asia group.

The idea was neither racial nor religious, but a geographical idea which had a powerful influence on policy, he said.

He thought Pakistan would certainly come into the picture from the economic and defence point of view, though he was not certain how the Middle East would be affected.

Although he did not think there would be war in the near future, India still could not afford to ignore the fact that the world was at present "treading a dangerous path which may lead to serious upheavals."

A continuation of the present "war of nerves" was said to do great harm to the country's commerce and industry.

Speaking of capital goods, Pandit Nehru said if India could not get them from the United States, she would try to get them from wherever she could.—Reuters.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

- Answers
1. Three. 2. The "Savannah." 3. The Roman emperor Augustus. 4. Beryl Markham. 5. Two-thirds of its length. 6. Its big tusks.

PEACEFUL POLLING IN RUMANIA

Bucharest, Mar. 28.—Bucharest was calm today as Rumanians formed long queues at polling stations to poll for the first time under a Republic to elect a new Constituent Assembly.

The Rumanian news agency reported that in every polling station, a committee of two representatives of each political party participating in the elections and presided over by a magistrate, ensured "full application of the democratic principles of the electoral law."

A single list of candidates was put forward by the Popular Democratic Front formed of the four Government parties—the United Workers, the Labourers' Front, the National Popular Party and the Hungarian Popular Union—and headed by Dr. Petre Groza, the Rumanian Prime Minister.

Foreign correspondents throughout the country were given permission to watch the voting, in which more than 5,000,000 people over the age of 18 took part.

It was the largest vote ever recorded. Official results are expected tomorrow evening.

The Liberals, led by M. Petru Bejan, filed 22 lists of candidates in about half the constituencies, while the Democratic Peasant Party, headed by Dr. Nicholas Lupu, put forward six lists.

In the present Government, the Popular Democratic Front has 347 seats out of 414, while the National Popular Party 29, the National Peasant Party has 33, the Hungarian Liberal Party three and the Democratic Peasant Party two.—Reuters.

Soviet Official "Freed" Of Duties

Moscow, Mar. 28.—Deputy Sturin, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Georgian Socialist Soviet Republic, has been "freed from his duties," Pravda reported on Sunday.

Pravda added that Deputy Gogua had been elected to this post.—Associated Press.

EASTER VIOLENCE IN PALESTINE

(Continued from Page 1)

ABDUCTED WOMAN SLAIN

Jerusalem, Mar. 28.—A young Jewish woman who was abducted from a Jerusalem case on Saturday by Jewish terrorists was found shot dead on waste ground near Wallach Hospital in Jerusalem on Sunday.

The Jewish press reported the woman, Mrs. Ver Ducas, 35 and her 11-year-old son were taken from a cafe by Stern group members. The son later was released. An anonymous telephone call directed the police to the body.—Associated Press.

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at 1-3 Wyndham Street, City of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong.